

Campus gazes at solar eclipse

by Deborah Evans

North America's last visible total eclipse of the century occurred Monday morning. People around the country looked upward to view this interesting phenomenon, and LSUS students were no exception.

One 7-inch Questar and two 3½-inch Questar telescopes were set up on the grounds of LSUS for observation. "We had a very good turnout," said Watkins D. Moore, assistant professor of physics, referring to the large number of LSUS students and faculty who viewed the eclipse. Moore also teaches Astronomy 105 and 106 at LSUS.

The eclipse began at 9:15 a.m. and ended at 11:50. During the eclipse, the moon covered 65 percent of the sun's surface. Many northwestern states such as Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota and part of Canada experienced a total solar eclipse, in which the moon swung between the sun

and earth, casting a long shadow blocking the sun's rays.

This total eclipse caused a variety of responses, including chickens roosting and automatic street lights blinking because of premature darkness. The eclipse also caused interested people to flock to small towns in the northwest, while many LSUS students viewed the total eclipse on television.

Viewing an eclipse with the naked eye is extremely dangerous because of the damage that infrared and ultra-violet rays can cause. Observers were advised to use telescopes with solar filters or the pin-hole projection method, which makes use of two sheets of paper. A piece of paper with a tiny hole is used to focus the sun's rays on the other sheet.

In 1996, there will be an eclipse visible from Hawaii. However, the next eclipse visible to North America won't occur again until the year 2017. So those interested individuals who missed this astronomical phenomenon Monday, will have a 38-year wait.



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Liberal Arts Colloquium

Black music is topic of program

by LaTonya Turner

Black Music was the subject of the Liberal Arts Colloquium Monday. The program featured Ernest Lampkins, supervisor of music for the Caddo Parish School System.

Lampkins, also a professional jazz musician, was accompanied by his father, a retired jazz musician who has played in Ernest's Supper Club and various other places in Shreveport.

LAMPKIN'S GRANDFATHER, also a musician, was advertised as "The Amazing Li'l Pickaninny." "He learned to play by listening to the children of slaveowners as they practiced their lessons," Lampkins said.

It has been believed through the years that black music is the "bastard" music of all times," Lampkins said. He said it has

been considered "bad" music by the church in some areas of the country.

Lampkins said that Negro spirituals are one of the most neglected aspects of black music, yet they're an extremely significant cultural statement. "The spirituals were greatly influenced by the African music tradition," he said.

"THESE AFRICAN traditions reflected everyday life, and black music still does today," Lampkins said. "These traditions were brought to America with the arrival of the slaves."

Though the African music began to show European influences on the slaves, some features have remained constant.

"Rhythm is the most important feature of African music," Lampkins said. He then provided the audience with a tape

recorded example from Ghana: three drummers were playing instruments simultaneously, yet each was playing a different rhythm, though the beat was constant.

BLACK MUSIC IS also characterized by a steady, constant rhythm," Lampkins said. "This steady rhythm is present in the sermons of black Baptist churches and are called 'song sermons.'"

The art of improvisation has been prevalent in Afro-American music, Lampkins said. "I regret that this aspect of music has often been negated from many college music curricula."

"A youngster should be able to play by ear as well as by music," he said. "It's just as important to do both."

LAMPKINS, ON THE guitar, and his father, on the piano, then played a selection by improvisation.

ROTC gives a future

by Sam Moore

Freshmen and sophomores have an excellent opportunity to make definite plans for after graduation. Beginning in the fall semester, Army ROTC classes will be offered at LSUS.

Initial recruiting has currently begun, according to Capt. Frank Bruscato, campus ROTC director. "I have talked to several possible applicants who are interested in the program, and who seem very enthusiastic," he said.

THE IMMEDIATE GOAL for the ROTC program is to make students aware of a three-year scholarship program now available. The deadline for applications is April 15.

"The scholarships are based on national competition," Capt. Bruscato stated. "The scholarship will pay full tuition, fees, books and \$100 per month." He added that applicants should come by Bronson Hall, Room 112 as soon as possible, because a physical examination and other tests are needed for each applicant.

LSUS will offer two programs of ROTC. The basic program is for the student with no previous experience in ROTC. This program lasts two years; and the student is under no obligation to continue with the following two years or any active duty. The student may drop from the program at any given time, consistent with the school's academic policy.

THE ADVANCED PROGRAM is for students who have competed the basic program or who have earned credit for the program. Capt. Bruscato stated that any students who have participated in junior ROTC

programs can earn credit for up to the entire basic program. Students enrolled in the advanced course are paid \$100 per month. Both men and women may enroll in both of these programs.

Capt. Bruscato added that the program is not designed only for students who have recently graduated from high school. "Veterans and members of the Army Reserve or National Guard may be awarded credit for the entire first two years of the program," he said.

ROTC SHOULD require on the average of three to five hours per week of the student's time, depending on which course the student is taking. "ROTC is a supplement to the education of the student," Capt. Bruscato remarked. "It is not intended to be the sole source of education."



Capt. Bruscato is a native of Monroe, and a 1972 outstanding military graduate of Northeast Louisiana University. His previous assignments were as a platoon leader at Fort Hood, Texas from 1972 to 1974, before being assigned to United States Army Europe in August 1974. He is a member of the 1st Armored Division Association of the Army.

Quality is goal of PBS

While ABC, CBS and NBC fight out the rating game, the British Broadcasting Corp. is quietly invading the colonies. But BBC is playing by entirely different rules. Its goals is quality of the program, not quantity of the viewing audience.

British imports have been consistently better than those television shows produced in the United States. Compare, for example, "The Shakespeare Plays" — currently being shown on Public Broadcasting and which has been incorporated into college courses — and its Wednesday night competition: ABC's "Eight Is Enough" and NBC's "Supertrain." Can anyone imagine a worthwhile college course on Tom Bradford's domestic crisis of the week?

Editorial: Facts and Viewpoints

Unlike American television series, these BBC products are generally not as graphic. They don't rely as heavily on sex and violence. This isn't to say these aren't incorporated into the plots of BBC shows. The distinction is these elements aren't the plots, but rather aspects of the whole show.

Britain undoubtedly has her share of raunchy television shows. The shows being imported are some of her finer works. But why does it seem the quality of America's finer works come nowhere close to matching the high caliber of Britain's programs? Even PBS' youth-oriented "Once upon a Classic" outclasses most U. S. adult entertainment.

American television is at a disadvantage. As a rule of survival it aims for sensationalism to draw in big-named and, more importantly, big-money sponsors. These sponsors are the very lifeline of American television; when they and their capital go, the networks are in big trouble. Those

Nielsen ratings have to be high enough to satisfy the advertisers.



Recently, American companies such as Mobil, Exxon and IBM have been underwriting and giving grants, enabling the presentation of quality shows. CBS' presentation of Victor Hugo's classic "Les Miserables" was one of the finest dramas broadcast this season. But one might note it was filmed abroad in France and England.

Most BBC imports are historical pieces. These include "I, Claudius," "Anna Karenina," "The First Churchills," "The Six Wives of Henry VIII," "Elizabeth R," "the Pallisers," and "War and Peace."

As historical works they surpass such American works as "Roots," "Roots — the Next Generations," and "Captains and the Kings." (Perhaps it isn't fair to put these in the same category as those mentioned above, but they come to mind first as the only comparable programs.)

Large amounts of money were spent on all these shows. However, American

shows spend a substantial sum on salaries for well-known celebrities. (Marlon Brando must have cost "Roots — The Next Generations" a lot.) BBC spends more on authenticated costumes and sets. Another nice touch is BBC's failure to clutter up the background with unnecessary, minor characters. Even the dog on "The Duchess of Duke Street" was something of an established character.

America must still have her inferiority complex, which dictates European products are better than ours. Otherwise, why wouldn't American television find a way to overcome the Nielsen ratings trap that demands sensational sex and violence?

This country has its share of fine actors and directors. As far as talent is concerned, there's no reason American television can't produce quantities of quality material as Great Britain does. The popularity of BBC programs indicate a strong market for such quality drama.

The escapism of situation comedies like "Mork and Mindy" and "Happy Days," and "crime-drama" shows like "Charlie's Angels" and "Barnaby Jones" is nice; but sometimes the human mind prefers a little more challenge. Until American networks provide an outlet for true drama, the more intellectual (or just plain bored) portion of the audience will keep turning to PBS and her BBC shows.

Ellen Davis

Almagest

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psychology & you

Operant conditioning

by George A. Kemp, Professor and Chairman
Department of Psychology

Sigmund Freud rendered psychology a great service when he emphasized unconscious motivation as a possible causative factor in understanding behavior. His emphasis on the cathartic value of psychoanalysis and the development of ego or realistic control was helpful. Until B. F. Skinner began applying the operant conditioning principles first demonstrated experimentally by E. L. Thorndike, psychologists were limited in their techniques of bringing about desirable behavioral change.

In programmed instructional procedures, the materials to be learned are broken down into basic units. These units, bits of information, are presented in frames composed of stated information followed by a question, which tests the students knowledge while extending the knowledge as he applies it. The student gets immediate feedback about the correctness of his response from the program. This technique has been used most effectively to supplement traditional learning situations.

It has also been used in a classroom situation that encourages student participation with highly specific performance standards and testing which facilitates progress at each individual's rate — this is commonly known as the Keller method, named after psychologist Fred Keller. Computer-assisted instruction is an extension of Skinner's teaching machines, which permits greater flexibility for a student who is highly motivated and who needs to increase his knowledge in a specific area.

Autonomic conditioning is learning to voluntarily control involuntary responses, such as lowering heart rate, blood pressure and changing ones brain waves. The research is especially promising and shows great therapeutic potential for relieving such conditions as hypertension and high blood pressure.

Most research on autonomic conditioning involves some sort of visual or auditory feedback

to let the subject know how he is doing. The individual is taught to voluntarily control the constriction of his blood vessels and, consequently, the level of his blood pressure, when sensors attached to his body cause a bell to ring. This indicates to him that the blood pressure is lowering under certain conditions of conscious control.

Behavior modification is another application of operant conditioning principles that has been most effective when used by appropriately trained professionals. The most commonly known "BMOD" technique is the token economy, which is a method by which students are given tokens for specific behaviors, including socially desirable behavior or academic achievement. At the end of a specific period the individual may exchange his tokens for a primary reinforcer, such as the opportunity to be first in the lunch line. Token economics are known to be very successful in achieving short-term behavioral changes.

Individuals can modify their own behavior, develop desired skills, and change bad habits using behavior modification. This requires that one decide on the behavior he wishes to change, analyze his environment and then consciously structure conditions which reinforce desired behaviors.

A few semesters ago I advised one of our students to take Dr. Robert Benefield's course, "The Psychology of Behavior Modification." She was hesitant and decided not to do so. A year later she came back, asking to take the course. She said, "I've changed my mind and would very much like to take that course with Dr. Benefield now! You see, she said, he validated the course for me when I learned that he had stopped smoking by applying behavior modification techniques to himself."

I am pleased to be a member of a department in which the faculty is committed, not only to researching human behavior, but to the application of that knowledge in the improvement of their own lives, as well as that of their students and clients.

Student loans can be helpful

by Joey Tabarlet

Student loans are hard to get and follow a lot of red tape, but they can be worthwhile to the student who needs financial assistance, according to a local bank official.

Gary Ingall, assistant vice-president and branch manager of the University Branch of Shreveport Bank and Trust, said that the interest rate on student loans is extremely low. "Usually the interest runs about 7 percent," Ingall said. "So it's a good deal, especially with interest rates climbing." Ingall also said that the government pays the bank any interest of over 7 percent so that the bank will not lose too much money; but still the banks regard student loans as a "service", rather than a money-making proposition. "Seven percent barely covers our fixed costs," said Ingall.

SHREVEPORT BANK and Trust has been providing student loans only since last fall. Ingall stated that it is best to apply for a loan in the fall so that the student can get the loan for the whole year. "If you file in January or June, you just have to re-file later, and that can be a hassle," Ingall said. Presently, Shreveport Bank has about 40 student loans on the book.

Ingall said that it's best for the student to get the loan from his parent's bank because most banks have a policy of giving a

service-type loan to their customer's relatives on a priority basis, and it would be difficult to get a loan if the student did not have an account there.

To get a government-supported student loan, the student first fills out a regular loan application. A credit report must be turned in, also; if the student has a credit rating at all, it had better be a good one, according to Ingall. After the credit report is accepted, the proper forms must be filled out and taken to the financial aid office of the university.

Consumer series

THE UNIVERSITY'S financial aid department rules on the loan and, says Ingall, "98 percent of the time we go along with their opinion." Next, the student is required to present a transcript of his educational attainments, whether it is his high school transcript or his first or second year of college.

The student signs an interim note for the amount of the loan, then the applications and transcript are sent to Baton Rouge and the Louisiana Higher Education Commission. In two or three weeks, a reply is generally received from the

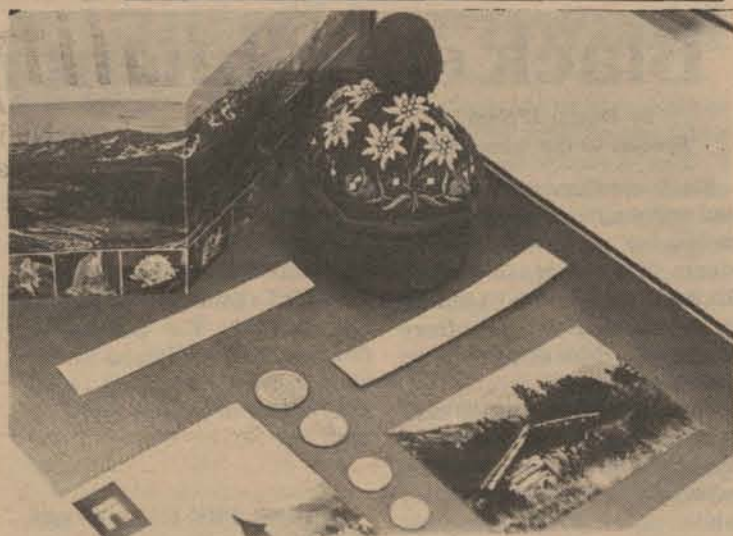
commission, indicating whether the loan has been approved. If it has, a money order is sent from the bank to the university, whose financial aid office dispenses the funds.

Is all that trouble worth a loan at 7 percent interest? It depends. The individual student must decide if he qualifies and if he wants to go through the red tape necessary to secure the money.

THE PROBLEM OF students defaulting on their loans has caused concern in many quarters recently. Many students simply use the funds and don't bother to pay the loan back when it becomes due. Ingall says that Shreveport Bank has not had much problem with that practice, since the bank just started giving student loans.

In the past, there has been a severe amount of defaulting, Ingall said. "But the government is cracking down. They had to — they were losing too much money. Now they're filing lawsuits that can jeopardize a student's job after he graduates — and they'll probably have more repayments and fewer defaults."

Student loans can be a lot of red tape and a real bother. They can also be a blessing to a student strapped for funds. It is up to the individual to decide if he has the desire and the dedication to try to obtain one.



Marilyn Gibson, assistant professor of English, exhibited foreign artifacts last month. (Photo: Susie Booras)

Local artists exhibit

by Ruth Stout

Exhibits are a major portion of the total function served by the LSUS Library. In charge of these exhibits is William E. McCleary, assistant librarian.

Approximately 60 artists have had exhibits in the Library since its beginning. Many of these artists come from the immediate area.

Two-thirds of the people asked to exhibit art are "well-known in local circles for their work," McCleary said.

LSUS art students are not featured in one-man shows at the Library, but an attempt is made to exhibit the work of young people.

"One of the thoughts behind having art in the Library is exposure of the local artist, and equally important is to educate the casual viewer," McCleary said.

He likes to present work that is creative and original. One reason is, "When we don't have anything on the walls, it's conspicuous," he said.

Exhibits are scheduled a year in advance because of the Library's limited space.

In the summer, sculptor and painter Darryl C. Brown of Shreveport is scheduled for a return exhibit at the Library. Brown created and donated the "untitled lacquered metal sculpture" in the Library.

"We open our doors to the local artist," McCleary said.

Emergency first aid approved at meeting

by Joey Tabarlet

Campus police officers will be required to know cardiopulmonary resuscitation if a resolution of the Student Government Association is acted upon. Senator-at-Large Tommy Ray introduced Resolution 79-22 two weeks ago, and the Senate approved it last Friday.

Ray said that since only two of the campus police officers are trained in this life-saving technique, a person stricken with heart failure might die before help arrives. Ray simply asked that the Chancellor be asked to require this training of all security personnel.

The only other discussion in the meeting was of Act 79-1, a measure that Ray had introduced in the fall. The Act deals with several areas of SGA operation, most of which were obviated by the failure of the new SGA constitution, which

lost in a referendum last semester. The only real issue remaining in the Act was the question of the Summer Executive Commission.

The Summer Executive Commission is the SGA's ruling body during the summer term. It consists of the president, secretary, and the senators enrolled during the summer. Ray wants the actions of the Commission to be reported at the second SGA Senate meeting in the fall, so that the full Senate can see the expenses incurred by the group.

Several senators, including Keith Whitehead and Collier Mickle, contended that the Commission is funded by whatever money is left over from the operating budget of the SGA during the regular school year.

Action on the Act will be delayed until the Rules Committee has a chance to consider it in depth. The Senate will vote in two weeks.

Taxpayers may be on short end

by Steve Howell
Special to the Almagest

Designed to provide tax relief for individuals and businesses and encourage new investments, the Revenue Act of 1978 was enacted on Oct. 15, 1978.

Although this act proposes to ease the tax burden of most taxpayers, Dr. John A. Marts, assistant professor of accounting, feels that the individual taxpayer will come out "on the short end of the Act."

THE ACT, representing an \$18 billion tax cut, will accomplish the tax reductions by a reduction of rates, a \$250 increase in personal exemptions and an increase in the standard deduction (henceforth known as the zero bracket amount).

"An item that has been given much publicity as a tax reducing device has been the increase given to the zero bracket income amounts," Dr. Marts said. "This increase adversely affects those individuals who claim excess itemized deduction."

"If an itemizing taxpayer were in the 20 percent marginal bracket and this was the only change affecting him, his taxes would actually increase by \$40 next year."

THE ACTUAL AMOUNT of the zero bracket increase is from \$3,200 to \$3,400 for joint returns and from \$2,200 to \$2,300 for single persons and heads of households.

The minimum filing requirement is increased to \$3,300 for a single individual and \$5,400 for a married couple under 65.

"One item of the 1978 Tax Act that has received very little publicity is the failure to renew the general tax credit. The reason for its lack of notoriety is simple," Dr. Marts said. "By Congress not extending this provision, our tax liabilities actually increase next year."

THE GENERAL TAX CREDIT in years past has

reduced our taxes by as much as \$35 or \$180 times the number of exemptions we claimed," he added.

The Act also provides for fewer tax brackets (15) as opposed to the present 25. "This allows more money to be earned without moving as quickly into a higher tax bracket as in the past," said Dr. Marts.

Personal exemptions also have been increased from \$750 to \$1,000 for taxable years beginning after 1978.

"One other item included in the Act that can be construed as favorable is that if one dies before Jan. 1, 1980, the beneficiaries of the estate will receive the possessions at their fair market value at the date of death," Dr. Marts lists this item as favorable even though one must die to get the tax break. "After all, we don't get too many," he said.

OTHER ASPECTS of the Act that will have the greatest affect on the average taxpayer include:

The increase in earned income credit and the fact that it has been made permanent. For 1978, the credit is 10 percent of the first \$4,000 of earned income reduced to zero at the \$8,000 gross income level and for 1979 the credit is 10 percent of the first \$5,000 of earned income reduced to zero at the \$10,000 level of gross income.

Credit for child care services granted to working parents has been extended to include payments to grandparents. In the past, grandparents were excluded on the basis that it was their "duty" to keep the grandchildren.

Credit will be given for installation of fuel saving heating and air conditioning devices as well as insulation, storm doors and windows and thermal windows and doors providing the house has been in existence since April 20, 1977.

THE DEDUCTION for state and local taxes on gasoline, diesel fuel and other motor fuels, which are purchased by a taxpayer for nonbusiness use after Dec. 31, 1978, has been eliminated.

The tax credit for political contribution has been increased to maximums of \$50 for singles and \$100 for married (filing jointly as opposed to the present \$25 and \$50 allowed, but the deduction for political contributions has been repealed).

Therefore, with Congress adopting a pattern of periodic tax reductions while rejecting the suggestion that tax rates should be indexed to inflation or tied to government spending levels, inflation continually pulls taxpayers into higher tax brackets.

"IF INFLATION CONTINUES at its present rate throughout 1979 (7.1 percent), we will once more be on the losing side," said Dr. Marts.

"If one would like to know to whom the \$18 billion tax cut is going, write any profit making corporation and ask how the 1978 Revenue Act will help them," he said.

"Corporate Net Income after taxes for 1977 was approximately \$78 billion. If this 1978 tax act had been passed previously this figure would have been close to \$81 billion."

"TO BRING THIS DOWN to a personal level, a corporation earning \$25,000 in 1979 will pay \$4,250 in federal income taxes, a reduction of \$750 from 1978. On the other hand, an individual with taxable income of \$25,000 in 1979 will pay \$5,900, a decrease of only \$410," according to Dr. Marts.

After so much favorable publicity, "I, too, looked with great expectation toward the lower taxes in 1979. However, that which my pessimistic side was trying to say came true," he said.

The SGA
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Black enrollment increases

by Donna O'Neal
Special to the Almagest

Black enrollment at colleges and universities throughout the nation has more than doubled since 1970, increasing from 522,000 in that year to 1.1 million by the fall of 1977, the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) reported.

These figures, the SREB said, indicate "substantial progress" for blacks in higher education, especially in the predominately white universities throughout the South. Even more notable is the LSUS enrollment figure for the fall of 1978, in which black students represented 9.3 percent of the total enrollment.

IN TWO RECENT REPORTS by the SREB, black enrollment in institutions of higher learning showed a "dramatic rise" — increasing 277 percent since 1966. In 1976, blacks represented 9.3 percent of the nationwide enrollment, with 6.4 percent accounting for bachelor's degrees.

At LSUS, there has been a steady increase in the enrollment of black students over the past five years, with the exception of the fall of 1977, in which there was a slight drop. In the fall of 1974, black students accounted for 5.8 percent of the total enrollment at LSUS. In the fall of 1975, blacks represented 6.2 percent of the total enrollment and in the fall of 1976, 6.5 percent. In 1977, however, the figure dropped to 5.6 percent.

Harry B. Moore, assistant registrar and director of institutional research, said that although there was a slight percentage drop in 1977, the actual number of black students increased (from 171 in 1974 to 174 in 1977). The percentage drop could be explained by the jump in total enrollment (from 2,921 in 1974 to 3,111 in 1977), he said.

DURING THE FALL of 1978, the LSUS enrollment figure for black students jumped to 9.3 percent of the total enrollment. This increase over the previous years could be representative of the trend toward higher black enrollment figures for LSUS, as well as other predominately white colleges in the area. As Moore noted, there is no reason for black enrollment to decrease at LSUS, and as figures indicate, the percentage of black enrollment will most likely increase as the total enrollment increases.

Although these figures are good news for LSUS, the traditionally black universities in the area have suffered heavy drops in enrollment. Attendance at Southern University in Shreveport was down by 20.2 percent for the fall of 1978, while at Southern's campuses in Baton Rouge and New Orleans enrollment dropped 1.9 percent and 11.6 percent respectively.

Grambling State University fared no better, showing a 6.5 percent drop for the fall of 1978.

Nationwide, the SREB reports a decrease in black enrollment at black colleges, from 82 percent in 1965 to 43 percent in 1976.

THESE FIGURES INDICATE that traditionally black universities might be headed for serious enrollment problems as more blacks enroll at the predominately white colleges. It has been rumored that Grambling and Southern University in Shreveport eventually might not be needed as black enrollment at Louisiana Tech and LSUS increases. Leonard Barnes, chancellor at Southern University in Shreveport, called such rumors "pure speculation" and declined further comment. He did say that Southern's enrollment was up from last fall — 779 compared to 692 — and he hopes that the figure will continue to rise. However, enrollment is still down from Southern's 1977 fall count, which was 868.

Although the future of Southern and other black universities is uncertain, one thing is certain — LSUS is continuing to grow in both black and white enrollment, which is an important factor for the continuing expansion of the university.



Jade has history

by Susie Booras

Dr. John W. Hall, chairman of the social sciences department at LSUS, was recently featured on "John's Place," John Rasmussen's KTBS-TV talk show. His topic was jade, a subject with which he is very familiar.

Dr. Hall, who has studied minerology and petrology, is a member of the Ark-La-Tex Gem and Mineral Society. Consisting of approximately 100 members, ranging in age from 9 to 70, the society is interested in all aspects of the gem and mineral world.

Dr. Hall is most interested in the lore behind the gems and what they mean to people who wear them. The word "jade" originates with the French and Spanish languages. The Spanish learned about jade from the Aztec Indians in Mexico, who valued the gem more than gold.

Using jade as a medicine, the Spanish people ground the jade into a powder and used it as a headache remedy. The Aztecs had previously put a sliver of jade on a deceased person's tongue to prevent decomposition.

The Spanish people thought jade stones were emeralds, and called them "esmeraldas" when they first viewed them.

The jade stone, representing the color of life, means health to Mexico's Indians and the Chinese.

The fifth-century Chinese philosopher and teacher, Confucius, said the stone implies purity and heaven.

The two most common types of jade, nephrite and jadeite, range in color from black to white. The most valuable type, called "spinach jade," is the well-known green color. The more translucent a stone is, the more valuable it is.

The Gem and Mineral Society meets at the Barnwell Center the first Tuesday each month. Their topics of discussion include all areas of gems, including setting gems into jewelry, collecting, selling and polishing stones.

Dr. Hall said that the society has equipment and knowledge concerning all aspects of gem collecting and marketing, and is very interested in newcomers becoming involved.

SLAE goal aids field

by Datha Branch
Special to the Almagest

The Student Louisiana Association of Educators, formerly known as the Student Louisiana Teachers' Association, is rebuilding its program to initiate student interest and contribute to the education field. The organization, containing approximately 50 members, began last fall after a "total lack of participation and interest in the organization," according to Peggy Barteet, SLAE president.

"Dr. Bridger, the sponsor, called a meeting to get the organization back on its feet. People kept asking what had happened to it," Barteet said. Officers were elected at the first meeting in the fall, attended by 40 members and some faculty.

Barteet, a member of the organization since 1975, is serving as an officer for the first time, as are others except the historian. The officers include Rhonda Bysart, vice president; Donna Mitchell, secretary; Beatrice Guerrero, treasurer; and Cindy Melton, historian.

The organization is composed primarily of upper level students. Barteet feels "the only problem now is getting new members who are younger to come up through the ranks. All of our officers are seniors, who will be leaving soon."

Barteet added that lower level education majors don't realize the importance of meeting with people who share common goals. She said, "People don't feel that they have the time, but we are all just as busy. Seniors realize the importance of being with people in the field, being able to exchange ideas, and helping each other work out a philosophy of education."

Barteet also talked about the benefits of joining SLAE. "With the \$7 membership dues, students get the same insurance that regular teachers pay \$85 a year for. Members also receive national and state publications, which cover all educational fields. One publication offers discounts on materials, travel, insurance, and other things," she said.

Barteet also emphasized the value of members working together on projects sponsored by the SLAE. "They build an interest in education, provide the experience of interaction with children, and provide association with people outside the college that are in the educational fields," she said. Future projects include an Easter egg hunt for a local special education school. In March, the SLAE officers will attend a three-day state convention in New Orleans.

Artists and Lecturers

Nuclear energy solves problems

by Kent Lowe

Clinch River Nuclear Breeder Reactor Plant's safety and environment director told an Artists and Lecturers audience that people get upset by the perceived danger of a nuclear reactor.

"We don't understand it (the nuclear reactor)," Henry Piper said, "therefore, we are scared."

PIPER, WHO IS headquartered in Oak Ridge, Tenn., has been in the nuclear business for 23 years and has been involved with every breeder reactor project considered by this country. He was also a consultant to the Swedish government on their energy policy.

With an oil and gas supply of only about 20 or 25 years left, Piper feels we must find an alternate energy source. He calls our society energy intensive — we get more production out of our acres than other countries. "We need energy," Piper said.

"Some 79 percent of the energy we use in the United States today is oil and natural

gas," he said. "This is a big shift from early in the century, when we were dominant on coal." Piper explained that half of this is imported and told a story to designate how we are tied to "that guy" over there in the Middle East.

SUPPOSE THE ARAB wants \$14.50 a barrel for his oil. We say "Yes, sir, because we need your oil. We depend on your oil. We make suits out of your oil." Now suppose he decides he needs \$17 a barrel for his oil. We will pay that, too.

Many people feel coal could be an alternative source in solving the energy problem. But Piper said that to meet the necessary demand this country must triple production of coal by 1985. In 1976, 400 million tons of coal were mined. "In order to double this total," he said, "we have to develop a new major mine every two weeks." Then once mined, Piper added, the coal must be transported to where it is supposed to be. He feels this would cause massive problems.

The other source is uranium. But uranium is limited, like other energy sources. By using the Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor concept, Breeder for short, the benefits and longevity greatly improve.

NUCLEAR POWER, according to Piper, is 15 percent cheaper than any other method of generating electrical power.

A pound of coal is worth 11,000 BTU's. On the other hand, one pound of Uranium 235, the source used for the energy, produces 34,000 million BTU's.

The United States, according to Piper, was ready to begin this project before any other country, but has fallen way behind. "We started in 1946..." he said. "It's like if someone has dropped the football. We fumbled and we can't pick it up."

SO FAR \$700 million has been spent on the project that Piper said is not being built because of the political process. "The government feels we don't need it, it isn't timely," Piper said. "Not only is it timely, we are ten years late."

Piper estimated that around 1990, we will have committed all our energy reserves. "Breeding is the only alternative that we have to develop a good strong energy supply for the intermediate term."

While much of the press concerning nuclear plants has been about the bad effects of the program, Piper feels the problems will be minimal. With the sudden oil problems, it seems possible that the breeder will soon be turned to as America's main energy source of the future.

OUTLAWS

ARE COMING!



Dr. Kenneth Hinze went to South America last December.

Sociologist and wife tour South America

by Datha Branch
Special to the Almagest

South America would not be the typical vacation spot for a Westerner wanting to travel abroad. But to a sociologist who loves his work, it is a heyday.

Dr. Kenneth Hinze, assistant professor of sociology, and his wife, Carrie, took a two-week tour of South America last December, "mostly to see Third World cities." After having traveled the "typical" route to Europe, and concluding that Europeans are simply cousins to Americans, they decided to see how the other half lives.

THE TOUR COVERED THREE basic areas. Dr. Hinze and his wife spent several days in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, three days in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and four days in Peru. Sandwiched in between were a couple of days in the Andes Mountains and a day at the capital of the Inca Indians, Cuzco, Peru.

A definite highlight of the trip was Rio. Dr. Hinze described it as having beautiful geography with lovely panoramas and hills. "Rio sort of oozes between the ocean, a big bay and the mountains, which are full of tunnels for people to get across the city," he said. Dominating the city is the statue of Jesus on Corcovado Peak. It stands 130-feet tall, each hand of the figure weighing 35 pounds.

Dr. Hinze was not impressed with Rio's famous Sugar Loaf Mountain, but he was impressed with its well-known beautiful beaches. "They clean the beaches every night," he exclaimed, "and they are the most beautiful beaches I've seen; they beat the South Pacific." Crowded on the beaches until after dark are soccer players and fans.

FROM THE CURVING WHITE beaches rise the bordering hillsides, covered with favelas. To a sociologist conscious of the diversity of classes, these squatter settlements, housing one million people, were of great interest.

The overcrowded dwellers live in conditions most Americans would find deplorable. They don't have access to streets, sewage, water, public service and they do without the social or legal recognition of the city. "They cling to the sides of the mountains hoping to get in the urban economy and they're better off than they've ever been in their lives," Dr. Hinze said.

He added that the Rio people

"are just like we are. They concentrate on showing visitors the beauty of the city, never mentioning the favelas spread out on the hillside for everyone to see. The motto everyone was repeating was 'someday, we're going to renew those slums.' The urban renewal plan has crept in from Western sociologists."

DR. HINZE SAID the rich cities in southeastern Brazil "look and feel like the United States 20 years ago." The country is very industrial. He also discovered Buenos Aires, the cultural center and distribution point for cattle, is highly developed. A port of 9.5 million people, he felt it was a South American version of the Texas tradition except their cowboys are called gauchos.

Dr. Hinze said that Peru "looked more like Mexico than Mexico." There is no industry in Peru, except for bazaar economy sales and only small-scale agriculture. Dr. Hinze and his wife were bombarded, along with other tourists, by the small entrepreneurs selling their wares from pushcarts on the streets.

While in Lima, Peru, Dr. Hinze was able to exercise his Spanish with surprising results. A taxi driver, appreciating a foreigner who spoke the language, took off work and spent the day showing them the positive aspects of the city.

THEY TOURED THE BEST neighborhoods, which weren't exactly what they wanted to see, while the cab driver proudly pointed out a six-room house with only one family living in it. Most of Lima's stucco houses are a big contrast, except for the two-block area downtown with ultra modern buildings. "It had a civic convention center and a Sheraton Hotel that would be a compliment in Chicago," Dr. Hinze said.

Though Peru is the poorest country Dr. Hinze has seen, it is 50 percent wealthier than the rest of the world. "South America was not a fulfillment of the rumors we had heard of holocausts and dead bodies in the streets," Dr. Hinze said. "If one wants to see poor, underdeveloped countries, evidently one must go east to India, or elsewhere. They weren't in South America."

"I think hearsay of mass starvation in Third World cities is a myth perpetuated to make us feel superior," he added.

Carter nominated for award

by Deborah Evans

Most police officers are usually associated with the ability to shoot a gun, ride a motorcycle, skillfully defend themselves and deal with menacing criminals. Criminal justice major Sherrie Kaye Carter has all these capabilities and many more.

Carter was recently nominated for a \$500 scholastic award by the Association of Federal Investigators. The winner will be notified around the middle of March. If she receives the award, she plans to use the money to go to Northeast Louisiana University and obtain her masters in criminal justice.

"I'VE ALWAYS BEEN INTERESTED in criminal justice," said Carter, the daughter of a Caddo Parish deputy sheriff. Her brother is also a deputy sheriff, so law enforcement seems to run in the family.

Carter's other interests include target shooting, motorcycles and karate, in which she holds a brown belt. She also enjoys flying. She already has her pilot's license and is working on her instrument license.

In addition to these hobbies, Carter is a member of the Barksdale Aero Club, Criminal Justice softball team, Broadmoor Baptist Church, and the Psychology Club. Carter enjoys studying psychology and says "It's necessary to understand what makes people tick in this line of work."

CARTER HAS DONE A VARIETY of things with the police department, including preparing a homicide investigation guideline report which is used by the Detective Bureau of the Caddo Sheriff's Department, attending a homicide seminar, and a four month practicum training with the Shreveport Police Department. During this practicum, she participated in practical exercises as well as attending the academy with a group of rookies. "Shreveport has one of the finest academies in the Ark-La-Tex," Carter said.

She has also worked on establishing a rape investigation team for the Bossier-Webster Parish Coroner's Office. She was an investigator who questioned women after they had reported a rape.

Interestingly enough, Carter said that the women didn't seem to prefer talking to a female investigator and didn't react differently. Carter is currently working as a jailer on the midnight-to-8 a.m. shift at the Caddo Parish Jail. She is in charge of booking, checking and housing female prisoners.

In addition to her numerous other responsibilities and activities, Sherrie Kaye Carter is the mother of a nine-year-old

daughter. Her husband, an army test pilot, was killed in 1975.

CARTER, WHO HAS a 3.6 grade point average at LSUS, plans to obtain a federal job after she graduates this May. "I hope to have a federal job lined up by the time I graduate. I want to go into field investigation, and I hope to incorporate flying into it," she said.

Is she worried about the dangers involved in law enforcement? "No, I'm not worried. If something doesn't offer a challenge, then I get

bored with it."

Carter said that women are as capable of making good law enforcement officers as men. "I would say a female would be just as capable of handling an emergency as a man, as long as it didn't involve physical strength," she said.

"I FEEL I CAN CONTRIBUTE something to the criminal justice field," Carter said. With her qualifications, determination and ambition, she has the characteristics needed to achieve her goals.



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Raising cattle

Dr. Gothard goes country

by Susie Booras

What do psychology and cattle raising have in common? The answer to that question is Dr. Donita Gothard, assistant professor of psychology.

Along with teaching classes, Dr. Gothard has a 150-acre cattle farm in the town of Four Forks, La. "There is nothing at Four Forks except a fire tower," she said.

BORN AND REARED IN BOSSIER CITY, where many family members owned farms, Dr. Gothard received her B. S. in English education from Northwestern State University at Natchitoches, where she also received her Masters in counseling and guidance.

She received her Ph. D. in psychological counseling and education from the University of Alabama.

She has worked in the Caddo Parish schools as the director of Human Relations and School Psychology. "Counseling and guidance was an in-between step. I saw the need for counselors in schools."

DR. GOTHARD was also a therapist, but her interest in working with people brought her back to the classroom.

Her interest in farms never waned and she bought "206 Farms" in Four Forks, along with a partner. Her partner's lucky number is 206, she explains.

Living in a large home on the farm, the partners run the business exclusively. Buying calves from auctions, raising and baling hay for feed, giving necessary medical aid to the calves and selling them when they are the correct size, describes the workings of the business.

ASKED HOW she has time to devote to two careers. Dr. Gothard says, "Even if you do it at midnight, it still has to be done, rain or shine."

A buddy system has developed where neighboring farmers share equipment and labor. After driving a tractor for half a day on her farm, Dr. Gothard will finish the day on her neighbors' pastures. "For what we lack in strength, we have equipment to compensate."

Using motorbikes to corral the calves is not one of Dr. Gothard's favorite jobs. "It's one of the horrors of my life. I

stay on the thing long enough to get the calves up."

ONE SUMMER HER PARTNER had the problem of a "run-away" tractor. The tractor ran up onto a bale of hay, causing the tractor to stand straight up into the air. After a few anxious moments, both tractor and partner were safe and on the ground.

Dr. Gothard said of the healthy country life, "I get a 'rusty nail' color by the end of the summer." She confesses that she wears a baseball cap and stays in the shade when possible.

Two women trying to get a loan for a cattle farm is not an easy task. "That's the first time I think I have ever experienced discrimination," she says in describing their search for financing. Luckily, a new employee at a certain bank was a little more lenient.

"EVERYBODY REALLY THOUGHT we were going to fall flat on our faces," she says. "It was a testing period for awhile," as the other farmers resentfully saw "women running around in a man's world."

"Big Joe," a man who lives on their property but works elsewhere, helps to keep law and order on the farm. "Nobody bothers anything while 'Big Joe' is there."

"206 Farms" has been so successful that many farmers have copied their program. The overall challenge of how to get something done keeps Dr. Gothard going.

"THIS IS A LITTLE UNUSUAL for a woman to be into," Dr. Gothard admits. What better reason is there to be involved in something than "I like what I do."

Herbarium display aided by MacRoberts

by Deborah Evans

Botany is a science which requires much study and long hours of hard work before achieving a workable knowledge of the multitude of plants in the world.

D.T. MacRoberts is a self-taught botanist, admired by many of LSUS' biology professors. MacRoberts' only formal training in botany consists of a one semester course in high school many years ago.

MacRoberts retired in 1967 as director of research for United Gas Corporation. Since 1970 he has been working in the Museum of Life Sciences. Although he doesn't keep regular hours, he is in the museum every day. "There is always work to be done around the museum in the herbarium," MacRoberts said. The herbarium is an impressive collection of plants from all over the country.

HIS WORK AT LSUS began when Dr. Richard Spears, chairman of the department of Biological Sciences, told MacRoberts that they had an empty herbarium case and if he wanted, he could store his plant collection in it. MacRoberts took him up on it, and he has been a familiar face around the museum ever since. MacRoberts has been appointed associate curator of the Museum; a title, he says, they bestowed on him just to make him legitimate."



Dr. Gothard's interest in farms has never waned.

Album review

'House' is masterful

by Steve Howell
Special to the Almagest

Today's music business has spawned many innovators in different areas, but David Bromberg stands out among them as one who is willing, even eager, to try his hand at as many styles as he can master.

Without a doubt, he has mastered many of the more commercially acceptable styles through his skill with the electric guitar and the excellent band that he has working with him. They have turned out several excellent albums in recent years and are currently enjoying more critical praise and success than ever before.

BROMBERG'S LATEST RELEASE, "My Own House," is a departure from his other recordings. As the title suggests, it is a collection of songs he plays primarily at home alone or when jamming with friends.

The tunes on the record run the gamut from traditional Irish

fiddle tunes to 1930s blues and 1950s rock 'n' roll ballads, but all are delivered with the same conviction and an obvious love for these little-heard musical styles.

THE TITLE CUT IS A MEDLEY composed of two traditional fiddle tunes — "My Own House" (or "Ain Hoose" in the Gaelic), a Scottish folk melody, and "Hangman's Reel", a French-Canadian tune.

These, like the other fiddle tunes on the album, are performed with an intensity and feel for the musical form that could easily convert one who has never become familiar with the idiom. But they are an acquired taste and could be considered by many to be slightly eccentric.

The songs that work the best are the blues and more contemporary songs such as, "Black and Tan," "Early This Morning," "Cocaine Blues" and the lighthearted, humorous "Chump Man Blues."

BROMBERG IS TOTALLY at home with this fingerstyle, East Coast version of the country blues and brings a modern-day aspect into the style, making it anything but a rehash of 50-year-old poor man's music.

"Spanish Johnny", a haunting ballad about a Western badman, explores the friendships of men on the trail with a depth never dreamed of by Gene Autry or any of the other cowboy singers who seemed more enamored of singing to their horses than dealing with serious human subjects.

The classic Hoagy Carmichael song, "Georgia," finds Bromberg in his element as, above all, a tasty instrumentalist. Bromberg and the dobro wizard, Mike Auldridge, share the spotlight on this beautifully woven instrumental version of a song that America has loved for years.

THE MOST CONTEMPORARY SONG on the disc is Phil Spector's song, "To Know Her Is To Love Her." Recorded in the '50s by the Teddy Bears, the song is treated here as an acoustic guitar solo and comes off beautifully.

We should be considered lucky to have a fine artist like David Bromberg in our midst. In the shadow of such fads as the New Wave and Progressive Country, Bromberg spends his time with music that has endured for years, and even centuries.

In his latest effort, he has allowed a chance to see what kind of music he plays at home, away from the pressures of the road and high finance. It is a brilliant piece of art, filled with intelligence and heartfelt emotion.

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Students at LSUS are "top-notch," according to Dr. George Kemp, chairman of the Department of Psychology. (Photo: Sam Moore)

Effects delight crowd

by Mark Hopper
Special to the Almagest

Rush, a three-member band, delighted a small crowd of 4,400 for three hours in a concert last Friday at Hirsch Coliseum.

With different light and sound effects, Rush made one feel he was living in the 21st century. One of these effects included a motion picture, which displayed brilliant colors and nature scenery, shown behind the band.

Rush played the entire second side of their latest album,

Concert review

"Hemispheres," which amplified the futuristic theme.

RUSH, LED BY THE unique, high-pitched voice of bassist Geddy Lee, excelled on several cuts of its best-selling album "2112." Several of "2112" songs, "The Temple of Syrinx" and "Soliloquy" especially pleased the youthful audience.

Songs from the "Farewell to Kings" album were marred with feedback and amplifier

problems. But thanks to an excellent sound crew, these difficulties were quickly resolved.

Other than adequate group vocals, the warm-up group April Wine left much to be desired. The band members, touring the United States for the first time, were constantly jumping around the stage, even during slower songs. Maybe the group will mature after a couple of tours and become a smoother rock 'n' roll band.

THE SMALL CROWD present Friday night may be attributed to an over-saturation of concerts in Shreveport so far this year. To date there have been five rock concerts in 1979 and at \$7 to \$8 a ticket, that can prove costly.

Another reason could be that Rush is a very regional band, and the deep South does not particularly fit in that region.

But whatever the reason, Rush didn't seem to mind and played with the same intensity and energy they display in other areas of the country, such as Dallas.

Dr. Kemp: impressive prof

by Kathy Wolfe
Special to the Almagest

"I'm very, very concerned about sex education in a preventive way," said Dr. George Kemp, chairman of the Department of Psychology and instructor of the course "The Nature and Conditions of Human Sexual Response."

A licensed psychologist, Dr. Kemp said it was his years of clinical practice, where he found sex as a major problem area for many, that led him to teach the course. He said he believes proper sex education for everyone will help "to eliminate so much human suffering."

"THE APPROACH OF SEX is the basic concern," added Dr. Kemp. "We should see sex as evidence of a loving relationship between two people who care deeply, not something to reduce tensions without knowing what a loving relationship is."

He said he is "still learning to teach that course," which is extremely popular. It usually is filled during registration, with students of all majors, not just those studying psychology.

The course explores "areas of human sexuality, from the biological aspects of reproduction to the psychological aspects of sexual dysfunctions. Dr. Kemp has an upfront manner in teaching and his lectures are marked by thought-provoking and often humorous anecdotes. Because he strongly advocates sex education, many of his stories deal with explaining sex to small children.

BESIDES TEACHING, DR. KEMP writes the column "Psychology and You," which appears in the Almagest. The column is now syndicated, the best of which will be published in college and university weekly newspapers nationwide beginning this fall. The column concerns various topics and like his lectures, will sometimes include interesting stories applicable to daily life. He is also author of the book "The Psychology of Administrative Leadership," which will be published later this year.

He thinks students at LSUS are "top notch, highly motivated individuals who are serious about their school work." He said the psychology department is perhaps "the strongest in the South." He attributes this to a committed faculty of psychology professors.

This year is the 100th anniversary of psychology traced from the establishment of the first psychological laboratory. Dr. Kemp views the next years of psychological work as more concerned in "preventive mental health and intervening at earlier levels of mental disorders." He thinks psychologists will become more

adept at identifying specific problems, and neurological developments will result.

DR. KEMP IS LISTED in "Who's Who in the South and Southwest," "Dictionary of International Biography," "Outstanding Educators in America," "Leaders in Education," "American Men of

Science" and "Distinguished Personalities of the South."

Yet with all his honors and the amount of activities in which Dr. Kemp is involved, he has time for his students. As a former student of his said, "He is the epitome of stability, a sensitive man who really cares about his students."

'Older Women' gets criticism, not praise

by Patrick Locke
Special to the Almagest

Producers Robert Lantos and Claude Heroux must feel the world is ready for expensive pornographic movies because their most recent film, "In Praise of Older Women," is little more than that.

The movie centers around Andras Vayda (Tom Berenger) and traces his carnal pursuits from the time he is a 10-year-old boy (played by Ian Tracey at this age) in Hungary during World War II, through the short-lived Hungarian revolution and his immigration to Montreal.

HIS FIRST TASTE of erotic pleasure is from a countess (Monique Lepage), for whom he pimps during the war. After that Andras tries to make it with several girls his own age without much luck and goes on to have a series of affairs with older women.

What makes this Canadian film expensive is the older women, played by Karen Black, Susan Strasberg, Marilyn Lightstone and Alexandra Stewart.

Black plays a writer who not only educates young Andras in literature but also in sex. Strasberg is a concert violinist who aids him in sexual and revolutionary activities. Lightstone is Black's best friend, and Stewart is a French journalist whom Andras lives with in Montreal.

HOWEVER, STRASBERG AND STEWART are effective in their roles and add greatly to a movie that lacks reason. One tends to wonder if there is a plot or if the whole flick is to show that there is life after 40 for the average (?) housewife.

Perhaps the only bright spot in the plot is that the Hungarian revolution against the Russians is touched upon and definitely influences the story. But it is secondary to the sexual activity and it is to director George Kaczender's credit that at least the film is much more sensual than it is erotic.

"In Praise Of Older Women" is amusing, but not recommended for people wanting to see a good movie about the life of a young man.

Greek Beat

by LaTonya Turner

ALPHA PHI

Alpha Phi will have an exchange with Kappa Alpha fraternity Saturday at the Aspen Apartments.

DELTA DELTA DELTA

Delta Delta Delta's new initiates are: Cheri Mulig, Karen Lee, Lenee Herbert, Kathy Nowak, Vicki Staggs, Nada Wood and Sharon Friend. The sorority also held a Valentine party after the chapter meeting Feb. 12.

KAPPA ALPHA

Congratulations to Curtis Greene, Charles Herd, Brad Kemp and Chuck McLendon for being initiated into Delta Chi chapter on Feb. 21.

The chapter will have an exchange with Alpha Phi sorority Saturday.

ZETA TAU ALPHA

Eta Omega chapter congratulates Phi Delta Theta on its installation. The chapter thanks the fraternity for the Feb. 23 party.

Laverne Simoneaux has been appointed sergeant-at-arms. The chapter will hold its birthday banquet in early March.

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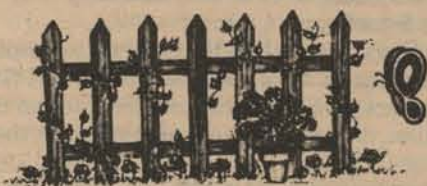
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Campus Briefs

Job interviews

Students graduating in May and August may sign up for job interviews by various employers in the Placement Office, Science Building, Room 116.

Employers that will be on campus next week to conduct interviews are:

— Tuesday — F.W. Woolworth Co. of Shreveport. Neil Larmand or Ken Petrus, interviewer for the position of management trainee. No degree preference. Salary is negotiable, approximately \$200 per week.

— Wednesday — Xerox of Jackson, Miss. (will be employed for Shreveport as well). Rod McClellan, interviewer for sales and management trainee. No degree preference.

— Thursday — South Central Bell of New Orleans. Bill Johnson, interviewer for all types of positions. No degree preference.

— Monday, March 12 (morning) — Ark-La-Gas. Tom Crout, interviewer. Degree requirements: accounting graduate.

Tuesday, March 13 — Falco, Inc. Richard Cain and Miles Hitchcock, interviewers. Requirements: accounting, business administration and marketing (sales).

— Tuesday, March 13 (beginning at 1 p.m.) — Western Electric. John Janye, interviewer. Requirements: accounting majors with 3.0 and over; business grads who have more than 12 hours of accounting and 9-12 hours of computer science.

— Saturday, March 17 (afternoon) — Ark-La-Gas. Tom Crout, interviewer. No preference; must be good in general business and general math.

DOM

Delta Omicron Mu, the veterans fraternity, will hold its monthly meeting tonight, at 7 in the Snack Shack.

Phi Delta Theta

Louisiana Delta Colony of Phi Delta Theta was installed as Louisiana Delta Chapter Feb. 24 at First Methodist Church. The colony has been in existence since 1976, but only now is it a chapter with full rights and privileges.

The ceremonies began at 8 a.m., when the 22 active members of the colony and 11 alumni were initiated into the fraternity. This was followed by a buffet in Bain Hall of the church.

That afternoon, the colony was installed by a team including T. Glen Cary, President of the General Council of Phi Delta Theta; Robert J. Miller, executive vice-president; Bill Stitt, province president of Theta West Province; Neal Hohmann, president of the local Alumni Association; and several prominent local alumni.

A reception followed the installation at the church.

Saturday evening, the chapter hosted a banquet at the Petroleum Club. Speakers included Cary, Miller, Hohmann, chapter president Ed Jenkins, and David Hendrix, chapter adviser. Awards of appreciation were given to Hohmann, Hendrix, and alumnus Towner J. Pringle for their service to the chapter.

Chorale

Something new is in the works for the LSUS Chorale. A student recital is scheduled for April 18 at noon in the SLA.

William K. Dooley, assistant professor of music, said that auditions for interested students will be held Tuesday and Thursday in the SLA at 12:30 p.m.

Maurie Wise, chorale president, will head the auditions committee. The auditions are open to LSUS students who play or sing music of a classical nature. Classical and Flamingo guitarists are among the instrumentalists expected at the auditions.

A student recital is a new idea for the chorale. "All interested LSUS students are urged to come," Dooley said.

Two chorale concerts have been planned for the spring. One for students is scheduled for April 24 at 12:30 p.m. in the SLA. Another, for the general public, is scheduled for April 26 at 7:30 p.m. in the SLA.

Pi Sigma Epsilon

Meetings of Pi Sigma Epsilon, the marketing fraternity, have been changed from Wednesdays to Sundays at 5 p.m. in the Snack Shack. All future meetings will be held the Sunday prior to the date scheduled.

All members planning to attend the national meeting must contact Pam Jones before Tuesday.

Calendar

Friday, March 2

2:00 and 7:30 p.m. — "The Goodbye Girl," SLA. Rated PG.

Saturday, March 3

Women's basketball, Ridgewood Jr. High School, at noon.

Sunday, March 4

Men's and women's basketball playoffs, Broadmoor YMCA, 6 p.m.

Monday, March 5

Basketball playoffs, Fort Humburg, 6 p.m.

Tuesday, March 6

Men's basketball semi-finals, Fort Humburg, 6 p.m.
Entries for softball play close.

Wednesday, March 7

Volleyball league play, Fort Humburg, 6-8 p.m.
Basketball, Fort Humburg, 8 p.m.

Thursday, March 8

Softball captains' meeting.

Friday, March 9

2:00 and 7:30 p.m. — "The Rescuers," SLA. Rated G.

Sunday, March 11

Men's and women's basketball finals, Broadmoor YMCA, 6 p.m.

Monday, March 12

Softball begins.

Friday, March 16

2:00 and 7:30 p.m. — "Young Frankenstein," SLA. Rated PG.

BSU

Baptist Student Union will sponsor a six-hour rock-a-thon March 10, 6-12 p.m. at the Centenary BSU center. A variety of entertainment will be offered during the rock-a-thon.

Those wanting to watch will be charged \$1.00, and those rocking have sponsors pay them by the hour to rock.

The purpose of the project is to help raise money to send out summer missionaries from universities across the state. The goal set by the group is \$3,000, their part of the \$48,000 state wide goal.

Bonsai workshop

The Shreveport Bonsai Society and the Department of Conferences and Institutes will sponsor a Bonsai workshop on March 10 for the LSUS community.

Bonsai is the art of dwarfing full size trees and plants before their growth.

Dr. Frank Lower, assistant professor of communications, along with other Bonsai specialists and members of the society, will offer advice.

During the workshop, participants will actually construct their own Bonsai and be advised on future care and maintenance of the plant.

The workshop will be free of charge and open to all who wish to participate. Equipment and the special potting soil for constructing a Bonsai will be furnished by society. Participants will need to purchase a plant and pot, which can be bought at the clinic.

The Saturday workshop will have one session lasting from 10 a.m. until noon, and another session from 1-4 p.m.

Criminal justice

The Louisiana Board of Regents recently approved the request to change the name of the Department of Law Enforcement to the Department of Criminal Justice, according to Dr. Vincent J. Marsala, dean of the College of General Studies.

Changes were also made in other degree programs in the College of General Studies, associate in science in law enforcement was changed to associate in criminal justice, and bachelor of law enforcement was changed to bachelor of criminal justice.

"Our degree program is designed to train people to work in the broad area of criminal justice," Dr. Marsala said, "not just to be good policemen."

"We are training students to work in the court systems and other agencies that deal with criminal justice," he said.

The changes were made because several criminal justice courses were added, which gave the program more depth. They are: Criminal Justice 290, Juvenile Justice in America; Criminal Justice 304; Corrections; Criminal Justice 305; Probation and Parole; Criminal Justice 306, Corrections Within the Community; Criminal Justice 310, Forensics Science and Investigation; and Criminal Justice 495, Independent Studies.

Danny W. McGuire, assistant professor and coordinator of law enforcement, said "the criminal justice program at LSUS is considered to be one of the most outstanding in the South."

"In addition to the permanent faculty, we use leading experts to teach criminal justice courses in their field of specialty," he said.

For example, courses are taught by the director of the Northwest Louisiana Crime Lab, the Caddo district attorney, the Caddo district court judge, the chief felony prosecutor, and an expert in the field of corrections.

The four-year bachelor degree program for law enforcement was first offered in the fall of 1977.

Class graduates

"The Joys of Poetry" class, taught by Dr. James Lake, graduated Feb. 21 at Pierremont Heritage Manor.

Dr. Lake, assistant professor of English, called each "graduate" forward to receive a diploma from Dr. John B. Powell, director of the Department of Conferences and Institutes. The class was the first of a series held by LSUS at the nursing home.

"We had a big graduation party afterward," Mrs. J.S. Earnest, 88, said. "I enjoyed the class immensely. Dr. Lake said we were the prettiest class he ever had. He took poetry and read between the lines."

Billie McKnight, who admits to no more than 58 years, said, "Dr. Lake's diction and elocution are perfect."

Mamie Gray Hall, 72, said, "Dr. Lake can really read poetry. I loved it."

Most of the participants shared these opinions and are planning to take the next course, Louisiana History. "Can you imagine, we got a diploma," one of the ladies said.

Fun run

LSUS, in cooperation with the Shreveport Track Club, will sponsor a three-mile handicap race on campus Saturday at 4 p.m.

A handicap race enables the runners to compete at their own pace. All interested runners will first try to predict the time it will take them to run the three miles, then run the race and try to meet their predictions.

All area Shreveporters are invited. There will be no trophies or awards given. The competition is merely with oneself.

Registration for the Student Activity Board's Hawa'an trip, May 28-June 5, is now open. Cost of the trip is \$539 per person. More information can be obtained in the SAB office.

The SAB is sponsoring a debate on nuclear energy March 15 at 7:30 p.m. in the Science Lecture Auditorium. Four engineers from Washington will oppose four persons from LSUS.

Campus Briefs

Study skill

High school students are improving their study skills at an eight-week workshop through March 24, taught by Patricia Bates at the Children's Learning Center.

Bates, assistant professor of English and director of the LSUS Writing Lab, has taught numerous reading comprehension and study skill seminars. She has worked with remedial junior and senior high school students during the past 15 years.

Topics covered in the workshop are: setting learning goals, developing good study habits, organizing study time, building reading comprehension skills, improving concentration, getting the most from textbooks, learning from a dictionary, becoming a better listener, taking efficient notes and preparing for exams.

If the workshop is successful, more may be planned in the future, Bates said.

Campus Security

Acts of vandalism and violations of campus rules don't occur too often here at LSUS, yet when they do they often go unreported.

The Campus Police are here for the protection of everyone at the University and are willing to listen to any complaints and reports of destruction that might occur on campus.

"Persons witnessing accidents, thefts, or unusual incidents here on campus should speak up and tell us," said Claude Overlease, head of Campus Security. The officers are commissioned and qualified to make arrests and investigate accidents.

The Campus Security would like to remind students that when reporting incidents, descriptions are important. It is also important that you do not move your automobile if an accident has occurred.

Any reports or complaints can be made in Bronson Hall, Room 10. They will be investigated immediately.

Stained glass

Students interested in learning to design and create their own artistic projects in stained glass can register for a seven-week class to begin March 6.

Stained Glass Crafting, an informal course offered on a non-credit basis, will be taught by Dr. Donald Shipp, chancellor of LSUS, from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. on Tuesdays. Dr. Shipp, who enjoys the craft as a hobby, taught the course last year also.

Through lectures, demonstrations and active participation, students can learn the basic tools and techniques of this popular craft. The course also introduces the fundamentals of glass cutting, leading and soldering.

Course fee is \$35 and pre-registration is required.

For more information, contact Dr. John Powell, LSUS director of conferences and institutes, Bronson Hall, Room 123.

Republicans

Republicans in Louisiana are a hard species to find. LSUS is no exception. However, the College Republican Organization is out to change all that, according to Brian Wrye, CRO president.

The organization originally was the Young Republican Organization but it disbanded to become the College Republican Organization. There are more than 500,000 members in the organization nationwide.

Dr. Milton Finley is advisor to the CRO, which represents Republican philosophy. The CRO will support Dave Treen for governor, and plans to support other worthy candidates in future elections.

Wrye said, "We plan to be an active political club and hope to create a lot of interest on campus. Our purpose is to become a strong opposition, to try to stir the beginnings of a working two-party system in Louisiana. We'd like to give the public something to think about. Just being predominately one party is not good for any political system."

Chemistry seminar

Dr. Jerry L. Atwood, noted lecturer on chemical structure, will be presented in a seminar today at 1 p.m. in the Science Building, Room 338.

Atwood, a University of Alabama chemistry professor, will speak on "Chemical Applications of Symmetry." The seminar is one in a series sponsored by the Chemistry Club. All interested students are invited to attend.

Chad slide show

Chad — a country in North Central Africa — was the topic of a slide show Feb. 21 sponsored by the Foreign Language Club.

Bernard Larose, a CODOFIL teacher from Normandy Saint, Lo., France, presented the show to students and faculty. Larose, sent to Louisiana by the French Government's Foreign Office, teaches French to third through fifth graders at University Elementary School.

Larose taught in Chad during 1973-75. French is the official language, though many tribal languages are spoken. Chad, with four million inhabitants, is ten times larger than Louisiana and mostly desert. The northern part is inhabited by Muslim nomads; the southern part, where 90 percent of the population lives, is inhabited by natives in small villages.

A revolt, which ended while Larose was teaching in N'Djamena, the capital and largest city, led to the natives returning to their roots. "The children had Christian names one day, and African names the next," Larose said. "You can imagine the confusion that caused." The cities also changed names.

Lake Chad is interesting, Larose said. The area of the lake is 10,000 square miles in the rainy season, but shrinks to 5,000 square miles in the dry season.

Wildlife abounds in Chad, as evidenced in the slides. Lions aren't afraid of people. The natives swim with the hippos. "They are very friendly, but beware of the monkeys," he said. "They will attack the villages."

Arts and letters

"Creativity — A Human Need" is the topic of Dr. Wilfred L. Guerin's speech at the luncheon meeting of the local chapter of the National Society of Arts and Letters on Saturday in Bossier City.

Dr. Guerin is chairman of the Department of English and Foreign Language.

Academy of Science

Dr. Norman A. Dolch, assistant professor of sociology, was voted president-elect of the Louisiana Academy of Science at the annual meeting in Ruston. He will serve as president-elect until February, 1980, when he will become president of the 460-member society.

Dr. Dolch has been active in the Academy for several years. He served as chairman of the general social science section, local arraignments chairman in 1977 and secretary of the Academy.

Dr. Dolch has written several articles and a book entitled "Readings in Sociology." He does voluntary consulting for the Easter Seal Society and the Camp Fire Girls. Dr. Dolch has been a member of the Open Ear Board of Directors for three years.

History grant

Shreveport-Bossier Foundation has given an oral history grant of \$5,000 to Hubert Humphreys, assistant professor of history.

Oral history is a relatively new field of gathering data by means of the interview. In this electronic age, few people write down their feelings in letters or diaries, so the historians of today must use the modern method of recording interviews and transcribing them.

T. Harry Williams, author, scholar and professor, used the oral history method of gathering information on Huey Long.

Humphreys is going to use the grant from the Shreveport-Bossier Foundation to research the history of local plantations and their surrounding areas.

Placement Officers

LSUS will host the annual meeting of the Louisiana Council of College Placement Officers March 19 at the Holiday Inn in Bossier City.

Placement officers from all Louisiana colleges and universities will attend the meeting, as well as representatives of various firms who are interested in hiring college graduates.

The program will feature representatives of business, industry and education. The meeting will be beneficial for Louisiana employers to learn what the placement officers are doing to help them secure qualified college graduates.

The meeting will begin with registration at 9 a.m. and will end at 3:30 p.m. George Dement will be the featured speaker during the conference luncheon, from 12:30-2 p.m.

Gifted and Talented

Dr. Don Smith, assistant professor of mathematics, has been named coordinator of the "Gifted and Talented Student" program here at LSUS by Dr. Gary Brashier, vice-chancellor of Academic Affairs.

Dr. Smith will attend a state conference March 24 in Baton Rouge concerning the program. Dr. Smith said that at the moment the program is still "in the groundwork stage" and will not be truly established until after the state conference.

He said that McNeese State University, the University of Southwestern Louisiana, and Northwestern State University already have such a program and the LSUS program will not begin until state and federal funds are received. The funds would be used to pay for teachers' time and overhead university expense. The program will involve area students of "high ability" and will include various study fields.

The local level of "Gifted and Talented Students" has been meeting on Saturdays at St. Marks School. But Dr. Smith said Caddo Parish was not willing to appropriate funds for the program, thus causing LSUS to seek funds from the state and federal levels.

Bagatelle

"How each individual participates in the community" is the theme for the LSUS yearbook, Bagatelle, according to Carol Burns, editor.

"In previous years, the themes have reiterated the past in 'looking back' or projected the future in 'looking forward,'" she said. "We want to stick to the present. The yearbook will focus on the outside activities of faculty and students."

Two new members have joined the staff. Nelda Young is class and faculty editor, and Ken Jones is organizations editor. Also, Mike Turner has been named photography editor.

A yearbook staff must decide upon a theme, have the artist make the cover and get an approval, then begin collaborating with the publisher about printing. This year's staff does not anticipate the problems experienced last year, which chiefly concerned "meeting deadlines, both by the publishing company and by the yearbook staff," according to Jones.

Tri-Delta scholarship

Delta Delta Delta Scholarship Contest applications are now available for Tri-Delta Service Project scholarships.

At LSUS, awards of \$100 each will be made to full-time undergraduate women. The recipient of these awards are automatically eligible for one of the national awards of \$1,000 without making additional applications.

The criteria considered in selecting the recipients are: academic record, contribution to campus or community, life, promise of service in the major field and financial need.

Applications may be obtained from Edgar Chase, director of financial aid, Bronson Hall, Room 148, or Theresa Lawler, Service Projects chairman of the campus Tri-Delta chapter.

Completed applications must be returned by March 31.



Gary Allen, at Youree Drive Junior High School, and Mary Ann Smiley, of University Elementary School, are LSUS graduates who know what the NTE exam is like. (Photos: Sam Moore)

Teachers comment on NTE

by Joey Tabarlet

Recently, there has been a great deal of controversy among teachers, administrators, and the public over the National Teacher Examination and its use in determining the difference between a "good" teacher and a "bad" teacher. Almost everyone connected with education in Louisiana has had his say, from State Superintendent Kelly Nix to local authorities.

Yet the people who have been interviewed have largely been those who do not have a direct interest in the NTE. What about the prospective teachers who have to take the test?

GARY ALLEN and Mary Ann Smiley are two LSUS graduates who took the NTE last year and are now teaching at schools in Shreveport. Allen teaches math at Youree Drive Junior High, and Smiley is a kindergarten teacher at University Elementary.

"The test consists of two parts," Smiley said. "The common exam is taken by everyone, and tests overall knowledge. The area exam is taken only by those people who specialize in certain areas." The teachers said that the common and area exams differed in how hard they were, but the level of difficulty varied.

"For me, the common exam was not difficult," Allen said. "But the math area was hard because it consisted of some things I had not dealt with in a while. I'd been going to school for ten years, off and on, and some of that math I hadn't studied in a while."

SMILEY HAD A VERY different reaction. "The test wasn't really that hard," she said. "The area exam was not hard, but the common was more difficult. I guess the reason that the area exam wasn't hard was that I had a methods course at

LSUS that taught me what to do." The area exam for kindergarten teachers, Smiley said, consisted of situational questions — what to do under given conditions. Smiley said that she had been well-prepared for that.

The common exam was more difficult for her, because it dealt with things such as literature and fine arts that really had little relevance to a kindergarten teacher. But overall, she felt that her education had prepared her well for the NTE.

Does the NTE have any relevance to the teaching profession itself? This question has been raised by many of the critics of the test. They claim that a person's score on the NTE or any other standardized test has no relation to how good a teacher he is.

ALLEN SAYS THAT ONLY about one fourth of the test was applicable to the classroom teaching situation. "Some of the test, but not all of it, is relevant," Allen said. "I don't think it applied all the way."

Smiley believes that at least the area part of the exam tests ability and is therefore useful.

"The situation-oriented questions do test ability," she said. "The other parts don't, and they really don't apply to a kindergarten teacher."

Neither teacher, however, feels that the NTE should be used as the single and final arbiter of the quality of a teacher. "I can see some things I didn't agree with," Allen said. "A lot of book knowledge doesn't mean you know how to teach."

SMILEY AGREED. "The test should have a say-so; it should be a pretty good factor. After taking it, I think it's a fair test." But, she added, "other factors should be considered. A person's transcript and recommendations are important. But then, a transcript can vary from school to school and recommendations are so subjective. The test can even things out."

No matter what the administrators and politicians have to say about the NTE, it seems that LSUS students who took it believe that it is a reasonable test of a person's ability to teach, but that it is not the best or only way to measure ability.

Course reviews students for exam

by Deborah Evans

LSUS will offer a review course for Certification in Data Processing. Classes will be through April 26 on Thursday evenings from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m., with no class on April 12.

Eight topics will be presented during the course; each will be presented in a three-hour meeting. The topics are: Data Processing Equipment, Computer Programming and Software, Principles of Management, Data Processing Management, Accounting, Mathematics, Statistics and Systems Analysis and Design.

THE COURSE IS not restrict-

ed to those planning to take the exam. So far 15 people have signed up for the course. The cost of the course is \$50; students will also be required to purchase a book for about \$12.

Anyone interested in the course can pick up the proper forms and sign for the course in the Office of Conferences and Institutes, Bronson Hall, Room 123. No college credit will be given for the course.

Dr. A.L. McKinney, associate professor of mathematics, is coordinator of the program. Dr. McKinney said, "If the program is successful, it may be repeated every year or every other year."

Market wide open

by Melanie Stone
Special to the Almagest

Accounting:

A job market consisting of more than 865,000 positions in 1978; accountants are in even greater demand for the years ahead.

College students majoring in crowded fields such as liberal arts and teaching should consider taking courses in accounting and other marketable skills to insure employment, many of the nation's educators say.

"QUITE OFTEN I could place someone from the accounting program at LSUS in a job from this area," Opal P. Menefee, assistant professor of accounting, said. "Our school and our graduates are doing very satisfactorily."

"The field is not crowded at all," Dr. Daniel L. Butler Jr., associate professor of accounting, said. "The main thing about obtaining work anywhere is to have a 3.0 grade average or better."

He also said most of the established Certified Public Accountant firms "will not hire accounting majors with less than a B average, and many want better than that."

Thurrell O. McClendon, acting chairman and associate professor of accounting, said that so far accounting majors have done well in their efforts to find employment in the local area and across the nation.

NATIONAL STATISTICS also reveal the great demand for accounting majors.

Government forecasts predict accountants, business managers, computer specialists, engineers, physicians and nurses are among the most

promising career opportunities in the 1980s.

Accountants may expect a minimum increase of 129,750 job positions by 1985, according to a U.S. Department of Labor report. This increase is one of the largest increases of job growth along with health, business and technical fields.

Management-type work and the handling of internal financial affairs of companies is performed by about 60 percent of all accountants. Others devote their full time to auditing and tax-preparation tasks, according to a special report in the November issue of U.S. News and World Report.

THE SPECIAL REPORT also estimated 20 percent of all accountants have merited Certified Public Accountant credentials qualifying them to review and certify financial records of companies. About 50,000 jobs open up in this field each year.

Yearly salaries earned by accountants vary as in virtually any career. An example of average salaries earned in a national accounting firm was cited by U.S. News and World Report.

Price, Waterhouse & Co., one of the Big Eight national firms, pays accounting majors fresh out of college about \$14,000. Those with master's degrees in business administration usually begin within a range of \$14,500 to \$19,000 per year.

GENERALLY AFTER a minimum of 12 years service the accountant becomes one of more than 500 partners in the company. A partner earns an average of \$152,000 in this Big Eight firm.

Research gives aid

by Kerry Kirspel

Public and private organizations can now make use of the facilities and expertise of LSUS on a contract basis to help them with research and analysis

needs.

The Department of Social Sciences recently set up the Research and Analysis Project as a means to make some of its knowledge and skills readily available to the community, according to Dr. Norman Dolch, assistant professor of sociology.

"In the past, we got a large number of calls from community organizations for help," said Dr. Dolch, who serves as a member of the project's coordinating committee. "There was also a desire to create a framework so that the faculty could pursue their research interests."

"The project provides a vehicle for meeting the needs of organizations in the area," Dr. Dolch said. "In addition, it allows the university name to be used directly, to show that the university is working as a directing factor."

Among the services the project will provide are attitudinal and public opinion research, census data analysis, population and social projections, cartography, program evaluation and analytical problem solving.

A monthly newsletter is mailed out to various community organizations and, Dr. Dolch said, "we've already been contacted by a couple of groups."

"We're not trying to 'drum up' business. The newsletter is designed to acquaint people with ongoing research activities connected with the project."

The Research and Analysis Project is under the direction of the Department of Social Sciences, but the skills of other departments may be requested. "So, we're rather flexible," Dr. Dolch said.

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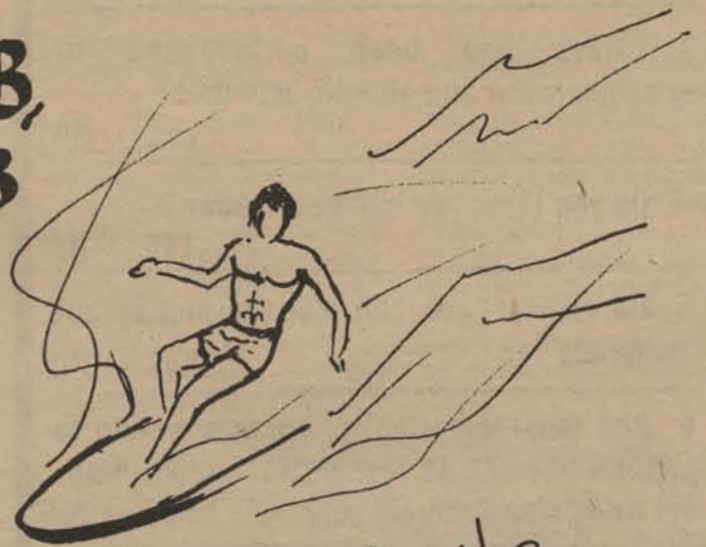
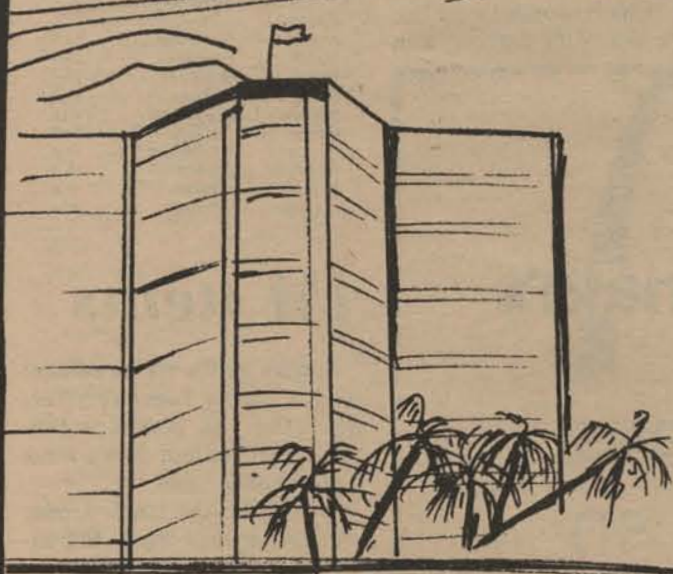
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Peter Ho.



Sports

by Kent Lowe

Tabor doesn't mind running

by Paige Patterson
Special to the Almagest

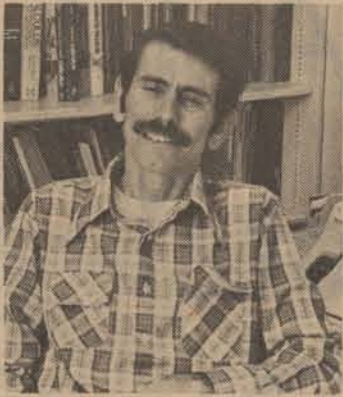
"If competing, you have to realize what you are capable of and many times you just have to do better than the last," said Barron F. Tabor, assistant professor of mathematics. Tabor has been running for eight years and said, "I like to compete."

Tabor is a member of the Shreveport Track Club and enjoys running because it is an out. "I like to do it because it is fun. It helps release frustrations and energy." Tabor likes all track events, boxing, football and the World Series, but only as an "armchair athlete." He likes to play volleyball, but doesn't get a chance to play it much.

overdo it the first time they go out."

"You want to quit first psychologically, you think of all the reasons to drop out of the race. Then you check yourself out physically to keep going." The 20th mile is when most of the competitors drop out. "It is referred to as 'the wall' and after that it is just pure guts, willpower and determination that keeps people going."

TO PREPARE FOR a marathon, Tabor begins training a couple of months prior to the



Barron Tabor

race. He makes several long runs, 16 to 18 miles, to condition himself for the marathon. "About 80 percent finish the race depending on conditions. Ideal weather is 50 degrees. Whether a person finishes depends on the weather, blisters, hurts and fluids available. Many times the body becomes overheated."

Tabor thinks that he is

probably slower at a shorter running distance, but he has more endurance and has a better pace than when he first started. He runs at least four times a week. "I feel guilty, if I'm sick or something, and don't get to run. I feel like I have let myself down. Running has become a part of my life."

There are times when the temperature is good and the breathing is right when Tabor reaches "a sort of high." He explained that it is hard to put into words but, there is a time when all the conditions are right that you feel "a state of well-being, perfect peace."

THERE ARE GROUPS of people that go to the marathons "in a pack." Several big name runners like Frank Shorter and Bill Rogers have become affiliated with athletic stores so they can "keep close to runners."

Marathons offer prizes such as trophies or ribbons. "It is the accepted thing to give a T-shirt with the marathon sponsor on it. A person might accumulate a whole drawer full of T-shirts."

Tabor has travelled to the Dallas and Crowley marathons. Sometimes there are thousands of participants. "Running has become sort of a craze. It is something that can be done alone, when and where you want and it doesn't require expensive equipment."

TABOR DOESN'T consider himself as one of the people who runs because it is "the thing to do."

"Health nuts get into running. They don't last long. After several '20 miles' they go on in other directions."

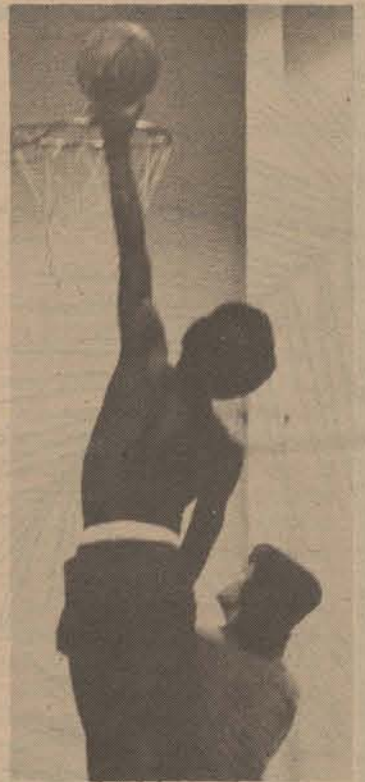
Tabor has taught mathematics at LSUS for 10 years. He taught in Virginia prior to that. He likes Shreveport because his parents are here. "This is home."

TABOR'S WIFE, Charlotte, is a student at LSUS. "The only homework I can help with is her math homework," he laughed.

Tabor likes to read, but complains that there just isn't enough time to read. What kind of books does he like? He takes a monthly subscription to a runner's magazine and likes books concerned with the sport.

Tabor, a licensed architect, does some consultation work. He was an architect for a while and then went back to school to pursue his math. "I couldn't see myself doing that forever."

If Tabor could live anywhere else he would live in Baton Rouge. "I like this part of the country. I like the mountains and the beach, too."



Terry Kleinsasser (left) and Isaac Harris will lead the Nephrons in the second round of the intramural championship tournament Sunday at the YMCA. Kleinsasser won the regular season scoring title with a 31.5 average. Harris, who scored 40 points last week, finished in second with a 25.3 average. (photos: Sam Moore)

Nephrons, Juniors lead tournament field

The Nephrons and the Med. Juniors are the top two seeds in the playoffs after winning their respective intramural leagues.

The Nephrons and the Juniors both finished with perfect 5-0 records in league play. The Juniors were 6-0 overall, while the Nephrons lost two games to teams in the Tuesday league.

Sunday night at the YMCA, the winner of Wednesday night's first round tournament game between the Nephrons and Phi Delta Theta will face the winner of the other first-round contest between the Juniors and the Loose Balls.

The second game will be between the Jokers and the Med. Seniors. Since both finished in third place, they enter the double elimination tournament with one loss and the loser of Sunday's game will be eliminated. The final game matches the losers of the two Wednesday matches.

The semifinals will be next Tuesday at Fort Humbug with the finals scheduled for March 11 at the YMCA. The girls final is also scheduled for that night.

The Nephrons final game turned out to be a doozy as Isaac Harris and Terry Kleinsasser combined for 79 points in a 106-73 win over Jokers. Harris scored 40 points, grabbed 12 rebounds and blocked numerous shots. The play of Kleinsasser and Harris, the top two scorers in intramurals, could well determine how the Nephrons do in the playoffs.

Phi Delta rebounded from last week's loss to the Juniors, with

two convincing wins, 73-56 over the Misfits and 61-48 over the Nephrons. They should be quite a factor in the playoff battle.

In a girls game last week, Nothing But edged Alpha Phi 33-24. Allison Booth led the winners with 19 points, while Karon Taylor was high for A. Phis with 16.

Here are this week's box scores and standings:

PHI DELTA THETA 61, NEPHRONS 48.
Phi Delt (61)
Wehrle 22, Carl 15, Hughes 11, Simoneaux 9, Locke 4. Totals: 28 6-12 61.

Nephrons (48)
Nelson 14, Wagnon 12, Harrison 10, Olmsted 8, Lynch 4. Totals: 22 4-6 48.

MISFITS 63, LOOSE BALLS 49.
Misfits (63)
Lily 16, Humble 13, Brown 9, Tynes 8, Nelson 8, Haynie 6, Moffitt 2. Totals: 28 6-10, one technical foul, 63.
Loose Balls (49)
Fink 19, Salmon 12, Turner 6, Martin 6, Hurstman 5, Johnson 1. Totals: 19 11-12 49.

NEPHRONS 106, JOKERS 73.
Nephrons (106)
Harris 40, Kleinsasser 39, Wagnon 11, Olmsted 6, Lynch 4, Nelson 4, Vincent 2. Totals: 47 12-15 106.
Jokers (73)
McGee 26, Dillman 21, Connell 14, Hooper 10, Colgin 2. Totals: 33 7-12 73.

PHI DELTA THETA 73, MED. SENIORS 56.
Phi Delt (73)
Carl 20, Wehrle 20, Hughes 16, Simoneaux 12, Rowe 5. Totals: 34 5-9 73.

Med. Seniors (56)
Sessions 19, Grubb 17, Olmsted 8, O'Banion 8, Heck 4. Totals: 25 6-15 56.

GIRL'S BASKETBALL
NOTHING BUT 33, ALPHA PHI 24.
Nothing But (33)
Booth 19, Campbell 8, Sara 4, Davis 2. Totals: 15 3-8 33.
Alpha Phi (24)
K. Taylor 16, Procell 4, D. Taylor 2, Graves 2. Totals: 10 4-8 24.

TOP TEN SCORERS MINIMUM GAMES: 5		
NAME	TEAM	AVG.
Kleinsasser	Nephrons	31.5
Harris	Nephrons	25.3
Finck	Loose Balls	21.4
Stone	Thugs	21.0
Wallace	Med. Juniors	20.6
McGee	Jokers	19.6
Sessions	Med. Seniors	19.4
Anderson	Kemp's Pimp's	18.3
Dillman	Jokers	17.8
Hughes	Phi Delt	16.4

IM items

Entries for the spring softball league closes Tuesday afternoon. This year play is tentatively scheduled four days a week on the LSUS fields.

Entries for the tennis ladder and the various tennis tournaments are also being taken. All interested individuals should contact the intramural office, Bronson Hall, Room 130.

If you can pass this "test," you should take a good look at the Army ROTC Scholarship Program.

1. Do you need financial help to get through college? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. Are you in the top third of your class? ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. Have you been participating in extracurricular and athletic activities? ☐ Yes ☐ No
4. Do you think you can be a leader? ☐ Yes ☐ No
5. Do you feel you can manage money and materials? ☐ Yes ☐ No
6. And most importantly, are you willing to commit yourself to four years' active duty, serving as an Army officer? ☐ Yes ☐ No

For more information on the opportunities, the qualifications, the obligations, and the benefits of Army ROTC scholarships,

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